

Weather Forecast

Mostly sunny, high near 38 today; colder tonight with low of 24; cloudy, slightly milder tomorrow. (Full report on Page A-2.)

Midnight, 31 6 a.m. 29 11 a.m. 33
2 a.m. 31 8 a.m. 28 Noon 34
4 a.m. 29 10 a.m. 31 1 p.m. 36

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The Evening Star

WITH SUNDAY MORNING EDITION

Guide for Readers

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Hershey Urges Immediate Start On UMT Plan

Draft Chief Would Use Deferred Youths to Begin New Program

By George Beveridge

Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey proposed today that a universal military training program be started immediately with men "who are not earmarked to go into service."

The draft chief did not elaborate on this proposal in testimony before the Senate Armed Services Preparedness subcommittee, but told a reporter his suggestion was that students, farmers and youths in other deferred classes could be used to begin UMT without endangering the supply of manpower needed by the armed forces.

Gen. Hershey, called before the Senate group to testify on the way the military services are using manpower, also:

1. Disclosed that draft physical and mental rejections have increased at an "appalling rate." He charged that the reason is that the Army stepped up rejections because it was "being forced to accept more than its share of less desirable types of men."

2. Suggested that an "unexpected growth" in ROTC enrollments may be due to students joining the program—and escaping induction—after failing to qualify for college student deferments.

Critics of Educators.

3. Sharply criticized a report by educators' groups last week which proposed that the present student deferment plan be scrapped.

4. Said indications "within the last five weeks" have changed his mind about the necessity for tightening up deferments in order to make more men available for the draft. He told a reporter his conclusions were based on indications in budget messages sent to the Capitol that no drastic increase in military strength is imminent.

Gen. Hershey stressed, however, that eventually draft boards are going to have to induct either "less usable people" or groups now exempt, such as veterans and fathers. He also warned that a sudden international change could reverse present prospects.

Sees Workable Program.

"It would take only two months of 80,000 (draftees) called to put me into a precarious position," he declared. The draft chief said he was "absolutely confident" that a workable UMT program could get under way which, within five years, would provide a powerful reserve of trained men. He added: "I would start it now for only one reason—I couldn't start it any faster."

The Senate subcommittee expressed concern last year over statements that the Army was being forced to take all low-caliber draftees, while the Navy and Air Force were "skimming the cream of the crop" through voluntary enlistments. It ordered military officials them to take steps to assure that all services would get a share of the less desirable men.

Rejections "Appalling."

Gen. Hershey declared, however, that an effort by the Army now to protect itself "is the greatest contributing factor to the current appalling rejection rate at the armed forces induction stations."

He warned that unless some plan is set up to distribute men equally among the services, "we shall continue to create an unreal shortage which ultimately may drive us to the use, at the least opportune time, of greatly disproportionate numbers of less fit men."

Gen. Hershey said that between last June 30 and November 30 the rate of rejection for physical and mental reasons increased 91 per cent. He compared this with an increase in men classified for draft status of only 6.2 per cent.

On the ROTC situation, Gen. Hershey said he had no conclusive proof that students were signing up in order to escape the draft. But, he said, students who enroll after failing to qualify for deferment "could certainly not be counted on as a strong asset to that program."

Auto Industry Gets Aluminum, Boosting Car Output 100,000

Air Force Turns Loose Metal as Plane Production Slows

By the Associated Press

Senator Moody, Democrat, of Michigan said today the Air Force is releasing enough aluminum to boost automobile production to 900,000 cars in the second quarter of 1952.

He told newsmen the Air Force is giving up "several million pounds" of the metal because of a change in its production timetable. It is stretching its airplane program over a longer period, he said.

The decision to release the extra aluminum to the National Production Authority stockpile was made by Air Force officials at a meeting this week at Wright-Patterson base, Dayton, Ohio, Senator Moody said.

He quoted Courtney Johnson, head of NPA's motor vehicle division, as saying the decision means the auto industry will get an extra allotment of aluminum—sufficient to increase its production in the April-May-June period to 900,000 cars. This would be around 2 million pounds, Senator Moody said.

Defense production authorities previously had allotted the industry enough copper and aluminum to build 800,000 cars in April, May and June. They allotted enough steel for 900,000 cars.

These second-quarter quotas compare with prospective production of a million-plus cars in the first three months of 1952.

With the extra aluminum, Senator Moody said, the auto makers will be able to substitute some of it for copper to make up for the continued shortage of that metal.

The Office of Price Stabilization also approved boosts in basic dealer prices on 1952 Hudson cars, ranging from \$90 to \$143.

General Motors and Hudson dealers may put the increases into effect at once. The increases are based on higher ceilings approved late last year for 1951 models.

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Revenue Reform Weathers First Congress Test

House Group Rejects Hoffman Move to Kill Reorganization Plan

By the Associated Press

The Government today authorized General Motors to raise basic retail prices on its 1952 automobiles by amounts ranging from \$50 to \$222.

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House Group Rejects Hoffman Move to Kill Reorganization Plan

President Truman's Proposal to Put Tax Collectors Under Civil Service and Reorganize the Bureau of Internal Revenue Won Its First Test in Congress Today

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Still the Champ!

Need for U. S. Decentralization Fades as Job Expansion Stops

Estimated Requirement of More Space For 18,480 Here Fails to Materialize

By Francis P. Douglas

A halt in the rise of Government employment has taken the force out of arguments for decentralization of some of the Government's activities to other cities.

An estimate of last June 30 that office space would have to be found for an additional 18,480 employees has failed to materialize. Actually, there has been a drop in employment of about 1,000 since then, according to the General Services Administration.

These are employment figures on which GSA works in providing office space. While they include the Pentagon and other office buildings for the military, they do not take in such installations as the Naval Gun Factory and the Army Map Service.

As employment stands now, the erection of four buildings, each housing 5,000 employees in the Maryland and Virginia suburbs, according to the dispersal plan, would enable the Government to do away with the greater part of the flimsy World War II temporary structures. Putting up an extra building on two of the sites would make it possible to tear all of them down.

Those buildings last June 30 provided space for 30,307 employees, GSA said today. Razing the buildings has been one of the aims of both the dispersal and decentralization plans.

The dispersal plan, as approved by the Senate Public Works Committee last spring, contemplated installation of sewers, water and other facilities so that a second building could be erected at each of the four sites if necessary.

The decentralization bill—not an administration measure—was introduced later. It called for moving 50,000 Government positions to other cities within three years but permitting GSA to provide space for 15,000 additional employees in Washington in the same period. This would mean a net removal of 35,000 positions.

The Senate Expenditures Committee held a half-hour hearing on the measure on July 24, at which Jess Larson, GSA administrator, was the only witness. Just before the session ended, the Senate passed the bill without debate.

Reynolds' Figures.

W. E. Reynolds, Public Buildings Commissioner in GSA, testified before a House Public Works subcommittee last February in behalf of the decentralization bill. He put the number of workers for whom GSA had to provide office space at 183,000 in June, 1950, and said it was about 195,000 in January, 1951.

He said advice from the various agencies indicated an increase of 40,000 in employment in the next 18 months.

On the following June 30, the Budget Bureau advised GSA it should prepare to furnish space for 18,480 more employees. On that date, GSA was furnishing space for 215,616 employees, an increase of about 32,000 in a year, and was hard pressed to find suitable buildings.

Since then, however, instead of an increase of 18,480, there has been a decline of about 1,000, according to GSA. Some of the drop was attributed to the Ferguson-Jensen rider to the 1952 appropriation bills, cutting the agencies at least 10 per cent below their budget requests for personnel.

Also since last June 30, the Government has opened one new building, the General Accounting Office Building, and has leased three others, while canceling some other leases.

Over-all employment in Washington is much greater than the number for which GSA provides office space, but the over-all figure likewise has declined. In January, 1951, there were 238,819 Government employees in the District of Columbia. This increased to 249,000 last September 30, but now it is down to 247,800.

President Truman, in his budget message, again recommended the dispersal bill to Congress, but he said nothing about the decentralization bill. It has been indicated that administration officials are ready to sidetrack decentralization for dispersal.

Charges Established.

"I hope it will never happen again that an administrative agency will spend \$500,000 to get rid of an employee," he declared from the bench. "If that is the case, we ought to get rid of the Government agencies."

In overruling Judge Goldsborough, the appellate court declared: "The charges made against Campbell were amply established. Most of the proof was documentary and in many respects his own testimony was sufficient. The consideration given him by his superiors and by the Civil Service Commission was ample in its extent and nature."

The decision said Mr. Campbell was "fully advised from time to time" as to the charges and evidence against him. It added that he was afforded repeated opportunities "to present whatever he had to present."

"We do not find that any satisfactory prescriptions or any provisions of the applicable administrative regulations were violated in this matter. The judgment of the District Court was in error and must be reversed."

The appellate court held, in effect, that all the charges against Mr. Campbell did not have to be proved. If one charge sufficient to warrant dismissal was proved, that was enough.

Goldsborough Action Stayed.

Judges E. Barrett Prettyman and James Proctor issued the ruling with Judge Bennett Champ Clark dissenting.

GPO Need Not Rehire Man If Cost \$500,000 To Fire, Court Rules

Appeals Case Reverses Goldsborough Decision Over Suit by Printer

By the Associated Press

The Government Printing Office does not have to rehire a printer it cost the Government a reputed \$500,000 to fire, the United States Court of Appeals ruled today.

The printer, Orton T. Campbell of 214 Massachusetts avenue N.W., who now is in the Army, was fired from the G. P. O. in 1946. He filed suit to regain his job.

When the case reached the late District Court Judge T. Alan Goldsborough last May, Mr. Campbell won his long fight. Judge Goldsborough ordered that he be restored to his job and castigated the Federal Government for spending a reputed \$500,000 to fire the \$4,400-a-year printer.

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Judge Goldsborough upheld Mr. Campbell's contention that he should have been given the right to cross-examine witnesses during a 1946 Civil Service Commission hearing. The judge also said the charges against Mr. Campbell were vague.

Judge Goldsborough ordered Mr. Campbell restored to his job. The Government then got a stay in the execution of the order pending the outcome of the appeal it filed immediately.

Mr.